

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 11.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 2, 1861.

NO. 80.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At **FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM**, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at **TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM**, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.
J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts, and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate fringed companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The Weekly will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum.

Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HENDON, 1 vol. Price 3 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF 1859-60, Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds, Price—50 cts. per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXCEUTIONS. Price—50 cts. per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, RECEIPTS, BONDS, &c. Price—50 cts. per quire.

SHERIFF'S RECEIPTS, BONDS. Price—50 cts. per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXCEUTIONS. Price—50 cts. per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, as Farmers Bank of Kentucky. Price—75 cts. per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

LAW NOTICE.

CLAY & MONROE.
JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short Street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
April 9, 1860—w&wtw.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

At business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office. jaud w&wtw.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, renders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main Street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner. (Aug. 29, 1860—tf.)

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

Office on Short Street between Lime-stone and Upper streets.
May 23, 1859—tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—tf.

G. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Jan. 5, 1858—tf.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860—tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
(Oct. 28, 1858.)

J. H. KINKAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857—tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY **E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.**

His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. Harlan's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort, July 2, 1860—tf.

COVE MILL FOR SALE.
SITUATED 1 1/2 miles North of Frankfort, on the Owenton turnpike road. For particulars apply to
R. C. STEELE,
August 8—tf

COLORING.
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1860. **SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.**

Greenwood Female Seminary, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, PRINCIPAL.
The Twenty-Sixth semi-annual Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in September, (September 2, 1861.)

EXPENSES PER SESSION:
Board, including fuel and lights \$90 00
Tuition in primary class 15 00
Tuition in middle and senior classes 20 00
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in water colors, each 10 00
Oriental, Pastel, Grecian, and Italian Painting, each 5 00
Music on Piano 25 00
Use of instrument for practice 5 00
Washing 5 00
Contingent fee 25
Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needlework without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal.
July 22, 1861—w&wtw.

FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.
ARE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.
No. 227 Main, above Third Street.
N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.
September 19, 1860—w&wtw.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS committed to the jail of Anderson county, on the 13th inst., as a runaway slave, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself Jo. Owsley, and says that he belongs to the heirs of Samuel Owsley, deceased, of Lincoln county, Ky. Said negro man is about 36 or 37 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; black complexion, with whiskers, slender make, and will weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds. Said negro says that he has been hired to Charles Marshall, of Henry county, Ky., and the owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to said slave, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away.
WILLIAM SUTTON, J. A. C.
Lawrenceburg, Sept. 25—tf.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and Jacks and Jennets.

I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NEGRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old—sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE, which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never been used; **ROBE JACKS**, and a year old new spring, and the others younger; and **FIFTEEN JENNETS**, of different ages.

Good bargains will be given.
nov30 w&wtw. L. W. MACEY.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Seventh Session of **MRS. M. A. SATTERWHITE'S** School for children, will commence on Monday, September 24, 1861.
No deduction for voluntary absence.
July 24, 1861—tf.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO MORTON & GRISWOLD.)
Bookellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.

Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.
(July 13, 1860—by.)

PHOENIX FOUNDRY.

TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL, OPPOSITE THE ARTESIAN WELL, WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent.

MANUFACTURER of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and Pumps, Car Wheels, Gate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups, all on hand.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels for Grist or Saw Mills.
A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing, &c.
Castings made at the shortest notice.
W. H. GRAINGER, Agent.
January 17, 1860—tf. Louisville, Ky.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with dispatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. Norton, Louisville.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE," Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 31, 1857—tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

\$1 50 PER DAY.
Aug. 10, 1861. T. A. HARROW, Prop'r.

Notice to Trespassers.
WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shooting game, and cutting trees upon our premises. The law will be enforced against all who do so.

Joseph Terry, S. B. Scofield, Thomas Elliott, Joseph Parent, Thomas D. Parrott, Wm. T. Reading, Dr. J. R. Hawkins, A. B. Read, Hugh Allen, Talbot Collins.
FRANKLIN COUNTY, February 1st, 1861. 1y

Scrofula, or King's Evil.

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children" into the third and fourth generation; "indeed, it seems to be the rod of Ilm who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or vitiated matter, which in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently weak numbers perish by disorders which although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal taint. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptions and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Itch, Herpes, Eczema, Pimples, Bores, Ulcers, Blisters, Blotches, or Tetter, Eruptions, and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworms, Rheumatism, Syphilis, and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The poison and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chills, Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodic Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in malarious influences, or caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where malarious fevers prevail, and where the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where the malarious poison is so prevalent, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittent is that it contains no Quinine or any other poisonous substance, and consequently it produces no injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Catarrh, Catarrh, Asthma, Palsy, Painful Swelling of the Spleen, Dropsy, Pains in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Ague" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. It taken occasionally or daily will protect the system, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittent if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. M. MILLS and W. H. AVERILL, Frankfort, and by all Druggists.

R. A. BOWEN & CO., Louisville, Ky., April 23, 1861—1y. General Agents.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHEA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special endorsement, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in a sealed letter, free of charge, on request. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2, S. Ninth St., July 26, 1861—wly. Philadelphia, Pa.

Confectionaries, Fruits, Nuts, &c., for Christmas and New Year.

GRAY & TODD have now on hand the largest assortment of Cakes, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c., Ever before offered in this market, which they will dispose of Cheap. Every one desiring anything in their line for Christmas and New Year, will make money by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST and best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [dec21] **GRAY & TODD'S.**

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following Act, to-wit:

AN ACT to raise Volunteer Forces, to repel the invasion of the State and for other purposes.
§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States, therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

§ 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

§ 3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service, at such places as they volunteer, in the Congressional District in which they volunteer, as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders, and when so mustered into service shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

§ 4. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen; and he is authorized to accept of such men as he may see fit to accept, and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose; and provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

§ 5. That each horseman for the service of his horse shall receive five dollars per month; and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

§ 6. That the commanding General in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

§ 7. That the Governor be authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized. The election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron or regiment, shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace or judge of the county court who may be called on for that purpose, and such justice or judge shall certify to the military board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected and thereupon said board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificates.

§ 8. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.

§ 9. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the militia of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed, out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

§ 10. This act to be of force from its passage.

Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I do hereby issue this, my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, **Beriah Magoffin**, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: **B. MAGOFFIN.**
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
By **JAS. W. TATE,** Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, **Beriah Magoffin**, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: **B. MAGOFFIN.**
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
Sept. 14, 1861—w&wtw—3m.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That His Excellency, Governor Magoffin, be and he is hereby instructed to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday July 8th, 1861, Freight Trains will leave Louisville only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, running on regular car time.

SAM. GILL, Supt.
July 6, 1861.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TWILLIS TODD'S school for boys will commence on Monday, August 19th, 1861, in the house lately occupied by H. Evans, adjoining the residence of Col. J. H. Garrard. All the usual English branches are taught in connection with Latin and Algebra.

Terms, per Session of Twenty Weeks, - \$15
July 8'61tf.

LEON LAMM, Baltimore, Maryland. **SAMUEL LAMM,** Parkersburg, Virginia.

LAMM & BRO.,

HAVE opened a CLOTHING STORE under the "COMMONWEALTH OFFICE," on St. Clair Street, in the City of Frankfort. They will keep on hand at all times a well selected stock of Ready-made

THE COMMONWEALTH. KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1861.

The Senate was not opened with prayer; no minister being present.
The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of several bills which originated in that House, also the adoption of resolutions in regard to Ireland, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, and the leaves referred to appropriate committees, viz:

Mr. FIELD—A bill for the benefit of school district No. 19, in Bullitt county.

Mr. T. F. MARSHALL—A bill for the benefit of John Schoolfield, of Bracken county.

Mr. PRALL—A bill for the benefit of Jno. E. Young, of Bath county.

HOUSE BILLS.

The following H. R. bills were taken up, viz:

An act to authorize the holding of a court of claims in such counties as may fail to hold such court at the time fixed by law; referred to committee on County Courts.

An act for the benefit of Wm. Marshall, late marshal of Brooksville, in Bracken county; passed.

An act for the benefit of John S. Wyatt, sheriff of Montgomery county; passed.

An act for the benefit of George W. Tompkins, late sheriff of Mercer county; passed.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions in regard to Ireland. [For resolutions see H. R. proceedings of Friday.]

Mr. DEHAVEN moved that the resolutions be referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. GOODLOE opposed the reference briefly.

The Senate refused to refer the resolutions. The Senate then concurred in the adoption of the resolutions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GOODLOE—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to amend section 473, of the Civil Code of Practice; passed.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Was received by Mr. WOLFE, announcing the passage of a bill, entitled, "an act to repeal an act, entitled, 'an act in relation to the city court of Louisville;' the bill was taken up and passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. McHENRY—A bill for the benefit of the administrators of Jno. C. Morton, deceased; referred to the committee on Judiciary.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. GROVER—County Courts—A bill for the benefit of the executors of R. R. Revill, deceased; passed.

Mr. ROBINSON—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of the administrators of Jno. C. Morton, deceased, late clerk of the Ohio circuit court; passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. McD. Abbott, of the Methodist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—To amend the charter of the Peoples Bank of Kentucky. [Majority of stockholders may remove bank from Bowlinggreen to Louisville, &c.] passed.

Mr. WOLFE—To repeal an act, entitled, an act concerning the city court of Louisville; passed.

Mr. G. M. THOMAS—County Courts—For the benefit of Chas. R. Samuels, executor of Robert F. Samuels, deceased.

Same—To amend an act, entitled, an act defining the number of school days in a month, approved Oct. 3, 1861. [Shall not apply to schools taught in the year 1861.] referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. BURNAM—Revised Statutes—To establish a conventional rate of interest. [Parties may stipulate for any rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent.; banks not allowed a greater rate of interest than is specified in their charter, &c.] ordered to be printed, and made special order for Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. TURNER—Code of Practice—To amend the 221st section of the Civil Code of Practice; passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. HEADY—For the benefit of the clerk of the Bullitt circuit court.

Same—For the benefit of the personal representatives of Robert F. Samuels, deceased.

Mr. CLAY—To amend the charter of the Paris and Winchester turnpike company.

Mr. ALLEN—Requiring the commissioners of the Sinking Fund to collect all money due said fund by persons in the so-called Southern Confederacy.

Mr. JOHNS—For the benefit of the sheriffs of Boyd and Lawrence counties.

Same—For the benefit of Solomon Williamson, of Lawrence county.

Mr. WHITE—To amend the registration law.

Same—To reduce the Military Board to two members.

Mr. YEAMAN—To amend the law of attachment.

Same—For the benefit of Josiah Veach, of Daviess county.

Same—To amend the law in relation to executions.

Same—To amend the law in relation to descent and distribution.

Same—To amend the charter of the Bank of Ashland.

Mr. RANKIN—To create the office of county treasurer for Grant county.

Mr. MEARS—More fully to define the duties of assessors of tax.

Mr. B. R. YOUNG—To amend the law in relation to vendors of spirituous liquors.

Mr. HARNEY—To amend the law in relation to the fees for arresting runaway slaves.

Mr. FINNELL—For the benefit of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky.

Mr. J. W. ANDERSON—To amend the general election laws.

Mr. RICKETTS—For the distribution of books to civil officers in Muhlenburg county.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS—Giving additional power to the trustees of the town of Lebanon.

Mr. OWINGS—For the benefit of school district No. 16, in Meade county.

Mr. BURNS—For the benefit of the marshal of Owenton.

Mr. BRANN—For the benefit of Geo. W. Jamison, of Pendleton county.

Mr. GARRIOTT—To amend an act to establish a ferry across the Ohio river, at Milton, in Trimble county.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A House bill establishing the county of Menatee; laid on the table.

A House bill to amend the law in regard to commissioners sale; special order for 10 o'clock on Wednesday next.

A House resolution in relation to the election of United States Senator; adopted.

A Senate bill for the benefit of the executors of the estate of R. R. Revill, deceased; passed.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—To amend the charter of the Bank of Ashland, [allowed to issue notes of a less denomination than \$5.] passed.

REPORT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Superintendent of the Institution for the education and training of feeble minded children: ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on Education.

WRIT OF ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. FINNELL, the Speaker was authorized to employ a special messenger to carry the writ of election to the sheriff of Metcalfe county, ordering him to hold an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of MARION N. CARR.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ALLEN offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Senate and House of Representatives, on the 9th day of December next, proceed to the election of Public Printer, Librarian, and Keeper of the Penitentiary.

Mr. V. B. YOUNG offered the following joint resolution, which was rejected, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Public Printer be directed to print the usual number of copies of the rules of this House, and that he be directed to print, with said rules, the Constitution of the United States, and the proclamation of Andrew Jackson against the State of South Carolina in 1832.

Mr. TURNER offered the following joint resolution, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to committee on Federal Relations, viz:

Whereas, It is the duty of this General Assembly, in times of great national peril, to express plainly and unequivocally their opinions, and the opinions of their constituents, upon all the great questions of the day; wherefore be it

1. Resolved, That government is but an aggregation of individuals associated together for the promotion of the common good, and the preservation of their lives and liberty and property; and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

2. Resolved, That our national government is one of special powers, and cannot properly exercise any authority except within their legitimate scope.

3. Resolved, That the people have vested the State governments with general powers, which are limited alone by the reserved rights of individuals and the restrictions of the national constitution—subject to these restrictions, the State governments are supreme within the scope of the purposes for which they were created.

4. Resolved, That those who are born in a government, or are adopted as citizens thereof, become parties to the original compact, agree to delegate to the government all the powers given it by the individuals who framed it.

5. Resolved, Although governments are based upon the consent of the governed, when once formed, a minority cannot, at its will, overturn them without the consent of the majority.

6. Resolved, Our national constitution is not the creature of the States, or compact between the States, but is the creature of the people, and acts directly upon them.

7. Resolved, That no State or States have the right to secede at will from the National Government.

8. Resolved, The right of revolution is a right reserved by individuals in the formation of governments, and exists in all governments; but this right can only be properly exercised when the government becomes so oppressive, and so far trespasses upon the reserved rights of individuals, that the consequences of resistance are less disastrous than those of submission, and are such as justify an invocation of all the horrors of civil war.

9. Resolved, That there exists no just and sufficient grounds for the pretended exercise of the right of revolution in the present wicked attempt to overthrow our National Government, "which, with all its imperfections, is the best government ever framed by human intellect."

10. Resolved, That many of the leaders of the States Rights party have, by justifying and approving the invasion of Kentucky, openly and shamelessly abandoned the doctrine which they had so zealously inculcated and enforced.

11. Resolved, That all the citizens of Kentucky who are in arms against the National Government, are guilty of treason according to the tenets of every political party that ever existed in this nation.

12. Resolved, That the so-called Southern Confederacy, and its abettors in this State, are responsible for involving Kentucky in this war and making her soil its theatre, and they only made the formation of federal camps in the State a pretext for doing that which they had long before contemplated.

13. Resolved, That slaves are property, and as such, according to the uniform rule and practice of civilized warfare, are subject to capture and confiscation when their owners are in arms against the government; and while Kentucky cannot complain of their capture and confiscation, she will not consent to or approve of their emancipation when so captured.

14. Resolved, That in our opinion the best disposition that can be made of slaves so captured, is to turn them over to the loyal slave States, to be by them disposed of.

15. Resolved, That the use of captured slaves to work upon fortifications, &c., is not in proper; but we unqualifiedly condemn and oppose the arming of slaves to fight in behalf of the government.

16. Resolved, That the capture of Mason and Slidell is approved, and was in accordance with international law.

17. Resolved, That as we understand the sole object of the present war is to maintain the unity and integrity of the nation, and to restore its authority over its whole territory; and should the national authorities, during its progress, madly make it a war against

the institution of slavery, it will then become the right and the duty of Kentucky to resist; and she will resist.

18. Resolved, That we should by every kind of legislation consistent with the Constitution of Kentucky and of the United States, and the great principle of freedom of opinion and speech, cripple and crush out disloyalty in the State.

19. Resolved, That virtue and intelligence are the true vital fires, the extinction of which does detriment to a republic; and it is the duty of all our State and National Legislators, so far as in their power, to promote the cause of popular education and the spread of general intelligence and morality.

20. Resolved, That Kentucky is firmly attached to the Union, and will make every honorable sacrifice to maintain it, and to that end will exert all her energies and means, so long as the present unhappy war shall be prosecuted, for the legitimate purpose of maintaining its constitutional unity and integrity.

Mr. YEAMAN offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report to this House whether it is expedient and necessary to raise 25,000 troops in Kentucky, or any other number, in addition to those now in service, from this State, for a term of service not exceeding one year, to be organized and officered under the authority of the State, and subject to the order of the commanding general of this department.

2d. And it so expedient, a commissioner be appointed and authorized by this General Assembly, to arrange with the United States Government for the services of such troops, and for defraying the expenses of arming and equipping the men, and their payment while in the service.

The question being taken, said resolutions were adopted—yeas, 55; nays, 9.

Mr. SPARKS offered the following joint resolutions, which lie one day on the table, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That whereas, there are numerous persons in the United States drawing pensions from the government of the United States who are disloyal to said government—therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to so amend the laws in relation to pensions that no person or pensioner of the United States shall be allowed to draw his or her pension until he proves his or her loyalty to said government to the satisfaction of the pension office or the member of Congress of his or her respective district; that the oath of loyalty alone shall not be sufficient to entitle said pensioner to payment of a pension.

That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be and he is hereby requested to send a copy of the above and foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to all of the Governors of the United States.

Mr. HEADY offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Military Board be instructed to issue, as soon as practicable, one additional blanket to each soldier, musician, farrier, blacksmith, and non-commissioned officer of the Kentucky troops now in the field.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing more toll for grinding grain at mills propelled by steam than is allowed for grinding at water mills; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

And then the House adjourned.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, A Convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Costa Rica was concluded between the United States of America and that Republic, and was signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at San Jose on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word, as follows:

Convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Costa Rica.

The United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, desiring to adjust the claims of citizens of said States, against Costa Rica, in such a manner as to cement the good understanding and friendly relations now happily subsisting between the two Republics, have resolved to settle such claims by means of a convention; and, for that purpose, appointed and conferred full powers, respectively, to wit:

The President of the United States, on Alexander Dimity, Minister Resident of said United States, in the Republic of Costa Rica, and his Excellency the Constitutional President of said Republic of Costa Rica, on Manuel Jose Carazo and Francisco Maria Yglesias, who, upon an exchange of their plenipotentiaries, who were found in good and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

It is agreed that all claims of citizens of the United States, upon the Government of Costa Rica, arising from injuries to their persons, or damages to their property, under any form whatsoever, through the action of authorities of the Republic of Costa Rica, statements of which, soliciting the interposition of the Government of the United States, have been presented to the Department of State, at Washington, or to the diplomatic agents of said United States at San Jose, of Costa Rica, up to the date of the signature of this convention, shall, together with the documents in proof, on which they may be founded, be referred to a board of commissioners, consisting of two members, who shall be appointed in the following manner: One by the Government of the United States of America, and one by the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica; provided, however, that no claim of any citizen of the United States, who may be proved to have been a belligerent during the occupation of Nicaragua by the troops of Costa Rica, on the exercise of authority, by the latter, within the territory of the former, shall be considered as one proper for the action of the board of commissioners herein provided for.

In case of the death, absence, or incapacity, of either commissioner, or in the event of either commissioner's omitting, or ceasing to act, the Government of the United States of America, or that of the Republic of Costa Rica, respectively, or the Minister of the latter, in the United States, acting by its direction, shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

ARTICLE 2.

The commissioners so named shall meet at the city of Washington, within ninety days from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention; and, before proceeding to business, they shall, each of them, exhibit a solemn oath, and subscribe before a competent authority, that they will carefully examine into, and impartially decide, according to the principles of justice and equity, and to the stipulations of treaty, upon all the claims laid before them, under the provisions of this convention, by the Government of the United States, and in accordance with such evidence as shall be submitted to them on the part of said United States and of the Republic of Costa Rica, respectively.

And their oath, to such effect, shall be entered upon the record of their proceedings.

Said commissioners shall then proceed to name an arbitrator, or umpire, to decide upon any case, concerning which they may disagree, or upon any point or points of difference which may arise in the course of their proceedings. And if they cannot agree in the selection, the arbitrator, or umpire, shall be appointed by the Minister of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to the United States, whom the two high contracting parties shall invite to make such appointment, and whose selection shall be conclusive on both parties.

ARTICLE 3.

The arbitrator, or umpire, being appointed, the commissioners shall, without delay, proceed to examine and determine the claims which may be presented to them under the provisions of this convention, by the Government of the United States, as stated in the preceding article; and they shall hear, if required, one person in behalf of each Government, on every separate claim.

Each Government shall furnish, upon request of either of the commissioners, such papers in its possession as may be deemed important to the just determination of any claims of citizens of the United States, referred to the board, under the provisions of the first article.

In cases, whether touching injuries to the person, limb, or life of any said citizens, or damages to property, as stipulated in the first article, against their property, in which the commissioners may agree to award an indemnity, they shall determine the amount to be paid. In cases in which said commissioners cannot agree, the points of difference shall be referred to the arbitrator, or umpire, whose decision, in such cases, the commissioners may be heard, and his decision shall be final.

ARTICLE 4.

The commissioners shall issue certificates of the sums to be paid to the claimants, respectively, whether, by virtue of the awards agreed to between themselves, or of those made by them, in pursuance of decisions of the arbitrator, or umpire; and the aggregate amount of said sums, decreed by the certificates of award made by the commissioners, in either manner above indicated, and of the sums also accruing from such certificates of award as the arbitrator, or umpire, may, under the authority hereinafter conferred by the seventh article, have made and issued, with the rate of interest stipulated in the present article, in favor of any claimant, or claimants, shall be paid to the Government of the United States, in the city of Washington, in equally semi-annual instalments. It is, however, hereby agreed, by the contracting parties, that the payment of the first instalment shall be made eight months from the termination of the labors of the commissioners; and, after each first payment, the second, and each succeeding one, shall be made semi-annually, counting from the date of the first payment; and the whole payment of such aggregate amount, or amounts, shall be perfected within the term of ten years from the termination of said commissioners; and each of said sums shall bear interest (also payable semi-annually) at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the day on which the awards, respectively, will have been decreed.

To meet these payments, the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica hereby specially appropriates fifty per cent. of the net proceeds of the revenues, arising from the customs of the said Republic; but if such appropriation should prove insufficient to make the payments as above stipulated, the Government of said Republic binds itself to provide other means for that purpose.

ARTICLE 5.

The commission herein provided shall terminate its labors in nine months from and including the day of its organization. They shall keep an accurate record of all their proceedings, and they may appoint a Secretary, versed in the knowledge of the English and of the Spanish languages, to assist in the transaction of their business. And, for the conduct of such business, they are hereby authorized to make all necessary and lawful rules.

ARTICLE 6.

The proceedings of this commission shall be final and conclusive, with respect to all the claims of citizens of the United States, which, having occurred prior to the date of this convention, may be brought before it for adjustment; and the United States agree forever to release the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica from any further accountability for claims which shall be rejected, either by the Board of Commissioners, or by the arbitrator, or umpire, aforesaid; or for such as, being allowed by either the board or the umpire, the Government of Costa Rica shall have provided for and satisfied in the manner agreed upon in the fourth article.

ARTICLE 7.

In the event, however, that upon the termination of the labors of said commission stipulated for in the fifth article of this convention, any case or cases should be pending before the umpire, and awaiting his decision, it is hereby understood and agreed, that the said umpire, by his decision, though the Board of Commissioners may, by suit limitation, have terminated their action, said umpire is hereby authorized and empowered to proceed to make his decision or award in such case or cases pending as aforesaid; and, upon his certificate thereof, in each case, transmitted to each of the contracting parties, the said umpire, mentioning the date of his decision, shall be deemed to have accepted of his decision, and that the expiration of the said sixty days the authority and power hereby granted to said umpire shall cease.

ARTICLE 8.

Each Government shall pay its own commissioner; but the umpire, as well as the incidental expenses of the commissioner, including the defrayal of the services of a Secretary, who may be appointed under the fifth article, shall be paid one-half by the United States, and the other half by the Republic of Costa Rica.

ARTICLE 9.

The present convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States; and by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, with the consent and approbation of the supreme legislative power of said Republic; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within the space of eight months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, and by virtue of our respective full powers, we, the undersigned, have signed the present convention, in duplicate, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done at the city of San Jose, on the second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the eighty-fourth year of the independence of the United States of America, and of the independence of Costa Rica the thirtieth.

ALEXR DIMITY, [L. S.]
MANUEL JOSE CARAZO, [L. S.]
FRANCISCO MARIA YGLESIAS, [L. S.]

And whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the 9th instant, the time specified for that purpose, the 9th article having been extended by the contracting parties:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the same convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

And their oath, to such effect, shall be entered upon the record of their proceedings.

Said commissioners shall then proceed to name an arbitrator, or umpire, to decide upon any case, concerning which they may disagree, or upon any point or points of difference which may arise in the course of their proceedings. And if they cannot agree in the selection, the arbitrator, or umpire, shall be appointed by the Minister of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to the United States, whom the two high contracting parties shall invite to make such appointment, and whose selection shall be conclusive on both parties.

ARTICLE 3.

The arbitrator, or umpire, being appointed, the commissioners shall, without delay, proceed to examine and determine the claims which may be presented to them under the provisions of this convention, by the Government of the United States, as stated in the preceding article; and they shall hear, if required, one person in behalf of each Government, on every separate claim.

Each Government shall furnish, upon request of either of the commissioners, such papers in its possession as may be deemed important to the just determination of any claims of citizens of the United States, referred to the board, under the provisions of the first article.

In cases, whether touching injuries to the person, limb, or life of any said citizens, or damages to property, as stipulated in the first article, against their property, in which the commissioners may agree to award an indemnity, they shall determine the amount to be paid. In cases in which said commissioners cannot agree, the points of difference shall be referred to the arbitrator, or umpire, whose decision, in such cases, the commissioners may be heard, and his decision shall be final.

ARTICLE 4.

The commissioners shall issue certificates of the sums to be paid to the claimants, respectively, whether, by virtue of the awards agreed to between themselves, or of those made by them, in pursuance of decisions of the arbitrator, or umpire; and the aggregate amount of said sums, decreed by the certificates of award made by the commissioners, in either manner above indicated, and of the sums also accruing from such certificates of award as the arbitrator, or umpire, may, under the authority hereinafter conferred by the seventh article, have made and issued, with the rate of interest stipulated in the present article, in favor of any claimant, or claimants, shall be paid to the Government of the United States, in the city of Washington, in equally semi-annual instalments. It is, however, hereby agreed, by the contracting parties, that the payment of the first instalment shall be made eight months from the termination of the labors of the commissioners; and, after each first payment, the second, and each succeeding one, shall be made semi-annually, counting from the date of the first payment; and the whole payment of such aggregate amount, or amounts, shall be perfected within the term of ten years from the termination of said commissioners; and each of said sums shall bear interest (also payable semi-annually) at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the day on which the awards, respectively, will have been decreed.

To meet these payments, the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica hereby specially appropriates fifty per cent. of the net proceeds of the revenues, arising from the customs of the said Republic; but if such appropriation should prove insufficient to make the payments as above stipulated, the Government of said Republic binds itself to provide other means for that purpose.

ARTICLE 5.

The commission herein provided shall terminate its labors in nine months from and including the day of its organization. They shall keep an accurate record of all their proceedings, and they may appoint a Secretary, versed in the knowledge of the English and of the Spanish languages, to assist in the transaction of their business. And, for the conduct of such business, they are hereby authorized to make all necessary and lawful rules.

ARTICLE 6.

The proceedings of this commission shall be final and conclusive, with respect to all the claims of citizens of the United States, which, having occurred prior to the date of this convention, may be brought before it for adjustment; and the United States agree forever to release the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica from any further accountability for claims which shall be rejected, either by the Board of Commissioners, or by the arbitrator, or umpire, aforesaid; or for such as, being allowed by either the board or the umpire, the Government of Costa Rica shall have provided for and satisfied in the manner agreed upon in the fourth article.

ARTICLE 7.

In the event, however, that upon the termination of the labors of said commission stipulated for in the fifth article of this convention, any case or cases should be pending before the umpire, and awaiting his decision, it is hereby understood and agreed, that the said umpire, by his decision, though the Board of Commissioners may, by suit limitation, have terminated their action, said umpire is hereby authorized and empowered to proceed to make his decision or award in such

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1861.

The ladies society for the benefit of the soldiers will meet Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Lewis B. Crutcher. A full attendance is requested.

This society will cheerfully and thankfully receive socks, gloves, yarn, and anything in the form of clothing for the soldiers from our patriotic women in the country, which may be left with Mrs. M. W. Reading.

Rebellious Love.

The taking of Port Royal brought to light some curious specimens of S. C. literature. The New York World has a column of letters written on various subjects extremely illiterate and confederate. We have room for only three extracts from amorous missives "composed" by a smitten youth of South Carolina lineage, and aimed at Miss Clara K. of that ilk. This chivalrous swain, who was suffering under a strong desire to pay Miss Clara's board bills, rejoiced in the euphonious cognomen of Edward B. Turnpudd, a slight disadvantage he admits, but trusts that his "travels in Europe" will mitigate the same. We quote from his first:

MISS CLARA: The circumstances under which I have persuaded myself to address you these few lines are so peculiar that really I must indulge a hope of a promise from you to correspond with me, before I can explain. The Aurora of 1853 first awakened me to the truth of your power and influence over me, and still those same feelings are warm in my heart. In the midst of the duties of my profession, and whether upon the rolling billows of the broad Atlantic, or on the beautiful Rhine or Danube, with world renowned landscapes rendered enchanting by the glittering sunshine, or engendering deep thought by the borrowed light of a summer's moon—[and &c., &c., through all parts of the world and universe, and through about a dozen lines of print.—Ed.]

I have ever thought of and remembered you, and my affections have ever remained the same. I have not been ignorant of the interest you have taken in my welfare during my long absence and perilous sojourn in Europe. It would be impossible for me to express my feelings in so short an epistle or to explain many things that are daily occupying my mind. Therefore, my dear Miss Clara, I could convince you without the cavil of a doubt that it would not detract from the character, dignity, or position of a princess.

We regret to say that this Turnpudd was cast upon stony (hearted) places. Miss Clara not being moved to that degree of gushing confidence which immediately precedes "a correspondence," our warlike lover assaults her again "through the silent medium of pen and paper," in which he adverts to the singular name and the ancient proprietors thereof. We quote again:

I remember to have seen in a letter written by our common friend, B. L. Lewis, these words: "I think Clara objects to your name." Now this only surprised me because I had not learned it long since; i. e., if that was the only objection you had to my proposition before leaving for Europe. Having observed these words, I persuaded myself to endeavor to make you a correspondent. As you know, it is seldom or never the name that makes the distinguished man, but the man who makes the name distinguished. Although I claim to be and am the "Rodolph of Hapsburg" of my name, and although Shakespeare says

What's in a name? that which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.

But I agree with the immortal Campbell when he says there is "magic in a name." My name, far from injuring me in Europe, was decidedly an advantage from its singularity. We do not bear the name of our ancestors, and it was decided more than ten years ago to change the name.

To describe my affections for you would be impossible. How many temptations have I resisted for you. How many young ladies have been envious to know who was cherished and remembered in my heart! but alas! as Byron says, "Away with words!" for language could never portray my feelings.

Your affectionate
EDWARD.

We regret to inform our young lady friends that the combined poetry, pathos and bathos of the foregoing had no visible effect upon the palpitating organ of the obdurate Clara. Unless something propitious immediately turns up for Turnpudd, we fear so much that that species of two-legged vegetable will become extinct in S. C. Clara still declined to correspond at our last address, and we are compelled to leave the subject in the most agonizing doubt. We give, however, the third and last appeal of the blighted youth to the contrary and beautiful little cuss, trusting that it will meet her eye in this paper, and mollify her flinty bosom, and inspire in that portion of her anatomy an appetite for Turnpudd. Here it is:

This is the third letter I have addressed you, and although nearly two months have elapsed since I had the honor of writing you the first, yet even at this date I have received no answer—nothing to indicate that my affections are reciprocated; no emblem of love. 'Tis true, I may have reasons to believe that you entertain favorably my propositions, i. e., if the letters above alluded to came safely to hand; but then I have no positive evidence of that, for they may not have reached you. Oh, if you could but appreciate my feelings you would not cause one whose very existence is so interwoven with you and your welfare so much pain. Can you doubt my sincerity? Can you doubt my devotion, or question my affections for you, when I assure you that I have paid homages at your shrine for five long years? Can you doubt my constancy, when I declare by all that is sacred and truthful that during my long absence and perilous journeyings in Europe, you occupied my thoughts by day and my dreams by night? No, I am sure you cannot question my sincerity, my devotion or my constancy. Then why not express your feelings freely?

Col. COCHRANE'S SPEECH APPROVED BY KENTUCKY.—Many of the timid patriots and a number of the so-called "conservative" newspapers, such as the New York Journal of Commerce, Cincinnati Enquirer, Louisville Journal, Chicago Times and Missouri Republican, are greatly alarmed at the slave policy advanced by Colonel Cochrane in his late speech to his regiment in Washington, and which was endorsed by Secretary Cameron, but it seems that the Frankfort Commonwealth, the old Clay Whig organ of Kentucky, published in the heart of the slave interest of that State, its Editor, too, a slaveholder, gives it its unqualified approval.—St. Louis Democrat.

It is due to the Commonwealth to say that this compliment is not undeserved. The Commonwealth, it is true, approved the speech of Col. Cochrane, but with a construction very different from that of the St. Louis Democrat, and, indeed, from that of every other journal in the country, so far as we know. On the assumption that the speech means the freeing and arming of the slaves, the Commonwealth, does not approve but pointedly condemns it. On this subject there is but one opinion in Kentucky. The equivocal compliment to the Commonwealth and the equivocal fling at the other journals named are therefore equally unmeaning.

[Louisville Journal.]

We thank the Journal for its timely evidence. It is barely possible that it will be believed by the pretended Union men of this section, who have told lies enough about the Commonwealth to blister the tongue of a salamander.

BULLY FOR COL. DUDLEY.—Early last week one of Col. Ethelbert Dudley's soldiers obtained a permit to visit his wife and child, living in Anderson county. Upon his arrival at his home, he was beset by three secessionists—one of them his brother-in-law—and beaten nearly to death. His wife—who interferred in behalf of her husband—was knocked down by the ruffians and brutally treated. The maltreated soldier returned, and related his wrongs to Col. Dudley, who sent a squad of soldiers to that secession hole and had the ruffians arrested. They passed through this place on Saturday evening, on their way to Lexington, looking very much like they wished they had not done it. We hope they will get their just deserts, if such are to be had in this world.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC is now ready for delivery, gratis, at the Drug Stores, who are happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having—comprising much general information of great value. It gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints, that we can get anywhere. Its anecdotes alone are worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick, the weight in gold. Many of the medical almanacs are trash but this is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

SOMETHING THAT OUGHT TO BE ATTENDED TO BY OUR LEGISLATURE.—The toll-gates and toll-bridges of this State exact toll of our armies passing through our State—to the utmost mill. These troops are on their way to meet the renegade *Buchner*, and prevent him from burning these bridges and destroying all the property in this part of the State. If these corporations have no souls, the Legislature should take the matter in hand. No toll should be charged to armies or baggage trains engaged in the defense of Kentucky.

ARREST OF SENATOR ANDREW JOHNSON'S SON-IN-LAW.—The Knoxville (Tennessee) Register, of the 20th, states that the Hon. David L. Patterson, judge of the First District Court of Tennessee, and son-in-law of Andrew Johnson, was arrested and brought to that city on the previous evening. The Register "awaits his trial before the Commissioner of the Confederate States Court before making any comments upon his known Lincolnism."

Rev. J. D. Rogers, Chaplain of the Twenty-third Indiana Regiment, while going from Rockport, Indiana, to Paducah, had his attention excited by an elderly looking man, who, when excited, used better language than his coarse clothing warranted. Arriving in Paducah, the Provost Marshal was notified, the gentleman was arrested, and proved to be a Colonel in the rebel service out as a spy. He is now a prisoner.

"Independence" and "Separation!"

The "Sovereignty Convention" which met in Russellville was in session three days. It passed a "Declaration of Independence" and an "Ordinance of Secession." A Provisional Government, consisting of a Governor, Legislative Council of ten, a Treasurer, and an Auditor, were agreed upon. We have later dates of the Louisville Courier since we stated in another article who were to fill some of these offices. We now can give them all: George W. Johnson, of Scott, is Governor. The Legislative Council is composed of William B. Machen, of Lyon; John W. Crockett, of Henderson; Jas. P. Bates, of Warren; Jas. S. Chrisman, of Wayne; Phil. B. Thompson, of Mercer; J. P. Burnside, of Warren; H. W. Bruce, of Louisville; J. W. Moore, of Montgomery; E. M. Bruce, of Nicholas; and George B. Hodge, of Campbell. The Commissioners to Richmond are as elsewhere stated, H. C. Burnett, W. E. Simms, and Wm. Preston. The other officers will be appointed by the government with the advice and consent of Legislative Council. All Executive and Legislative powers are vested in the Provisional Government shall have the concurrence of a majority of its members; the Council to fill vacancies, but no councilman shall be made Governor to fill a vacancy. The old Constitution and laws of Kentucky are declared in force, except where inconsistent with the acts of the rebels. This, we take it, means they have neither Constitution nor laws. Bowlinggreen is the new-fledged Capital, and the Courier says slave counties were represented in the Convention by over two hundred members—it does not use the word "delegates." This is the first act of a great farce and all we have yet been able to hear of. The Courier is in ecstasies over the progress of the drama.—*Low Journal.*

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER—TERM EXPIRES IN 1863.

Boyle, Casey, and Adair—T. T. Alexander. Warren, Allen, and Edmonson—W. T. Anthony. Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—Nathan McClure. Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—Charles Chambers. Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—Ben. P. Cissell. Floyd, Johnson, Morgan, and Pike—A. L. Davidson. Henry, Oldham, and Trimble—Samuel E. DeHaven. Madison and Garrard—George Denny. Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle—Wm. C. Gillis. Christian and Todd—R. E. Glenn. Calloway, Trigg, and Marshall—John L. Irvin. Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—Samuel H. Jenkins. McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon—J. M. Johnson. Harrison and Bracken—T. F. Marshall. Jefferson Co., and 7th and 8th wards of City—C. D. Pennebaker. Bourbon and Bath—John A. Prall. Logan, Simpson, and Butler—A. G. Rhea. Six Wards City Louisville—Jas. Speed. Hart, Green, and Taylor—Chaiborn J. Walton.

SENATORS ELECTED IN 1861.

Davies, McLean and Henderson—Wm. Anthony. Campbell and Pendleton—R. T. Baker. Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock and Edmonson—John B. Bruner. Clarke and Madison—James H. G. Bush. Wayne, Pulaski and Clinton, M. P. Buser. Montgomery, Powell, Estill, Owsley and Jackson—Walter Chiles. Meade, Hardin and Bullitt—R. H. Field. Kenton—John F. Fisk. Clay, Perry, Breathitt, Letcher and Harlan—Theophilus T. Garrard. City of Louisville—James Speed to supply vacancy occasioned by the resignation of L. H. Rousseau. Woodford, Franklin and Anderson—J. Kemp Goodloe. Greenup, Lawrence, Boyd and Carter—W. C. Greer. Owen, Carroll and Trimble—A. P. Grover. Mason and Lewis—Martin P. Marshall. Ohio, Butler and Muhlenburg—H. D. McHenry. Larnie, Nelson and Spencer—W. B. Read. Fayette and Scott—James F. Robinson. Washington, Marion, and Taylor—Ben. Spalding. Shelby, Henry and Oldham—Walter C. Whitaker. Jessamine, Boyle and Mercer—Charles T. Worthington.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—F. J. Rigney. Allen—J. W. Heeter. Bracken—F. L. Cleveland. Butler and Edmonson—L. J. Proctor. Bath—V. B. Young. Breckinridge—Alf. Allen. Bourbon—B. J. Clay. Boone—James Calvert. Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns. Boyle—W. C. Anderson. Bullitt—A. T. White. Crittenden—John W. Blue. Carter and Rowan—Stephen J. England. Clinton and Cumberland—Otho Miller. Christian—Geo. Pindexter. Campbell—G. P. Webster and Cyrus Campbell. Clarke—Jno. B. Huston. Davies—Geo. H. Yeaman. Estill and Jackson—A. A. Curtis. Franklin—R. C. Anderson. Fayette—R. A. Buckner. Fleming—L. W. Andrews. Grant—Wm. S. Rankin. Garrard—Alexander Lusk. Green—D. P. Mears. Grayson—Wm. L. Conklin. Greenup—W. C. Ireland. Hopkins—Dr. John Ray. Hart—P. L. Macey. Harlan and Perry—Hiram S. Powell. Hardin—B. R. Young. Henry—J. Press Sparks. Henderson—Milton Young. Jefferson—Geo. H. Harney. Jessamine—Geo. S. Shanklin. Knox—Jas. W. Anderson. Kenton—Jno. W. Fennell and G. Clay Smith. Louisville City—J. C. Beeman, N. Wolfe, J. Tevis, W. P. Boone. Laurel and Rockcastle—E. B. Bacheller. Larnie—N. A. Rapier. Lewis—G. M. Thomas. Lincoln—John C. Cooper. Meade—Dr. Thos. W. Owings. Metcalfe. McLean—Henry Griffith. Muhlenburg—Jos. Ricketts. Mercer—Elijah Gabhart. Marion—J. R. Thomas. Mason—Harrison Taylor and M. Smith. Montgomery and Powell—Thos. Turner. Monroe—Daniel E. Downing. Madison—C. P. Burnam. Nicholas—J. V. Campbell. Ohioan—R. T. Jacob. Oldham—R. M. Gibson. Pendleton—W. A. Brann. Pulaski—Thos. Z. Morrow. Russell and Casey—J. M. C. Lisenby. Shelby—Jno. B. Cochran. Spencer—Robert Cochran. Simpson—J. M. Henry. Taylor—Joseph H. Chandler. Todd—Urban E. Kennedy. Woodford—Zeb. Ward. Warren—J. R. Underwood. Wayne—J. S. Vanwinkle. Whitley—Hugh F. Finley. Washington—73.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS. Anderson—Vincent Ashe. Breathitt and Magoffin—J. Gardner. Barren—John S. Barlow. Ballard—Wm. M. Coffee. Calloway—Daniel Mathewson. Caldwell—W. H. Edmunds. Carroll—J. C. Lindsey. Floyd and Johnson—Jno. M. Elliott. Gallatin—A. B. Chambers. Graves—A. R. Boon. Hancock—W. P. D. Bush. Harrison—Lucius Desha. Hickman and Fulton—G. W. Silvertooth. Lyon and Livingston—G. R. Merritt. Logan—Geo. W. Ewing. Marshall—J. C. Gilbert. Morgan and Wolfe—G. M. Hampton. McCracken—John Q. A. King. Nelson—F. G. Murphy. Owen—E. F. Burns. Pike and Letcher—David May. Scott—Wm. Johnson. Trimble—E. M. Garriott. Trigg—John W. Gaines. Union—R. S. Spalding—25.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL!

The Fate of Savannah—The Rebels Without Hope, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Flag Officer Dupont, dated Port Royal, November 23. They give the gratifying intelligence that the flag of the United States is flying over the territory of Georgia, at Tybee Island, within easy mortar distance of Port Pulaski, which has been captured and occupied, and the approaches to Savannah are completely cut off.

According to official dispatches at the Coast Survey Office, Port Pulaski is completely commanded by the works on Tybee Island, so that Savannah, the fate of which city is already sealed, can be captured at will.

The channel passes with five hundred yards of the island, and as our vessels now lie in the channel, ingress and egress are impossible. Their services, however, will not be needed long.

The stone fleet, originally destined to blockade Savannah, will now go elsewhere. James C. Herndon, Assistant Surgeon in the Army, who returned from California with Gen. Sumner, has deserted, leaving his trunk at his hotel and his bills unpaid. He wanted to resign in California, but Gen. Sumner refused to accept his resignation, as he had just taken the oath of allegiance a second time. He drove down to Leonardtown, and was there boated across.

Dispatches from the Gulf to the 18th inst., make no mention of the purpose to bombard Pensacola. It is believed that the action was provoked by a rebel attack last week. General Stone has received by a flag of truce an informal communication from Thos. Jordan, Beauregard's Assistant Adjutant General, inclosing copies of two of General Stone's orders to Colonel Devins, and one from Colonel Baker, found on the battlefield near Leesburg. Colonel Jordan says that he sends the orders as an act of justice to General Stone, who, he has observed, was much blamed in the public prints. He adds, the idle stories about prisoners of war having been handcuffed and tied in our army, states that this had never been done within the Confederate lines.

The orders to Col. Devins direct his crossing, and enforces the usual precautions of a prudent commander. Those to Col. Baker are as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION, Edward's Ferry, Nov. 21. Col. Ed. Baker, Commanding Right Wing: COLONEL: Yours of 2:30 is received, and I am glad you find your position tenable. If you are satisfied with it, hold on and do not let the troops get fatigued or starved while waiting. Please detach plenty of officers to attend to the food of the men. Do you need more artillery than the eight pieces now at your disposal? (Signed) CHARLES P. STONE, Brig. Gen. Commanding."

These orders, particularly the last, go far to exonerate Gen. Stone from the onus of the Leesburg disaster, and their transmission is greatly to the enemy's credit. There are no fears that there will not be a quorum present at the opening of Congress. It was decided at the last session that by the true construction of the Constitution a majority of the House means a majority of the members elected. Last session it was ninety-two. Now it is ninety-three or ninety-four. This includes the nine members from Florida, Arkansas, and South Carolina, who were chosen before the rebellion.

The Government has received intelligence through trustworthy channels that the rebel leaders in Richmond and in the camps of the Potomac army are at last convinced that they will be beaten and that their cause is hopeless.

The prisoners confined at Newport Barracks, Ky., recently captured at Picketon, have made a proposition to enlist as soldiers in the United States army. They claim that they were misled by bad and designing men, and that if they could regain their former footing they would pursue a different course.

The Nashville Courier states that Brigadier-General George B. Crittenden has been made a Major-General in the Confederate army, and assigned to the Department of the Cumberland Gap, and has gone there.

A young medical student who had been screwed very hard at his examination for admission to the faculty on a very warm day, was nearly overcome by the numerous questions put to him, when the following query was added— "What course would you adopt to produce a copious perspiration?" After a long breath he observed, wiping his forehead, "I would have the patient examined before the Medical Society!"

LOST!

ON Saturday afternoon a FINE LACE HANDKERCHIEF, belonging to a lady, I was lost between the residences of Mr. Bibb and Mr. Gaines. The finder will be kind enough to send it to the Store of T. S. & J. R. Page. Nov. 30, 1861.

Georgetown Stage Line!

S. WOLVERTON has permanently established a DAILY LINE OF STAGES From Frankfort to Georgetown. Stages leave Frankfort at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M., and reach Georgetown at 12 o'clock M. Fare \$1—25 cents cheaper than by any other route. Office at GRAHAM'S STABLE, opposite Capital Hotel. (Nov. 30, 1861—ft.)

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to travel on my land, except along the county road. I also forbid using fire wood, injuring trees of any kind, interrupting nuts or fruit of any kind, disturbing the fencing, fishing, hunting, shooting, or killing game of any kind, or trespassing in any way upon my lands in Franklin county, as I shall enforce the law in the most rigid manner against all offenders. JAMES S. VAWTER. Nov. 27, 1861—1d&3w.

COLT'S REVOLVERS.

ANY good Union man who wishes to purchase can get 6 inch & shot Colt's Revolvers and Guns, CHEAP FOR CASH, by application to me at the "Commonwealth Office," G. W. LEWIS. Oct. 16th, 1861.

LETTERS LOST.

I HAVE lost a small package of letters from Hon. HENRY CLAY and Maj. ROBERT ANDERSON. The finder will much oblige me by returning them to LESLIE COMPS. Oct. 16, 1861—ft.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A CARD.

To the Members of the General Assembly of Ky: GENTLEMEN: This card is adopted to avoid annoying you. I am a candidate for State Librarian, and, if elected, rest assured I will not abuse your confidence. Refer to Hon. Jas. Harlan, Thos. S. Page, &c., &c. Respectfully, A. B. TARRANT.

State Librarian.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth: Please announce me as a Union candidate for State Librarian at the next meeting of the Kentucky Legislature. I am in favor of Kentucky ever proving loyal to the United States, and may the stars and stripes forever float o'er her Capitol.

H. G. BANTA.

Forever float that standard sheet, Where breathes the foe but falls before us; With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us! FRANKFORT, July 19th, 1861—te.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY

Sign of the Eagle.

(LATE W. F. LOOMIS.) Has just received Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Clocks, and Fine Knives. Call and see them. Prices to suit the times. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired. Jan 18 ft.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DYSPNOEA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, FEVER AND AGUE, OR CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a Copy of Prescriptions used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick; they will find these remedies, a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, dec 12 ly. Williamsburg, New York.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell good at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date. Sign of the Eagle. A. CONERY. June 4, 1861.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

THE Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix (the official papers of Congress) will be published during the next session of Congress, to convene in this city the first Monday in next December.

The Daily Globe will contain a full report of the debates in both branches of Congress; also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will contain a report of all the debates of the session, revised by the Speakers, the messages of the President of the United States, the reports of the heads of the Executive Departments, the laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, quarto form, each sheet containing sixteen royal quarto pages.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix pass free through the mails of the United States, under a joint resolution of Congress passed the 6th of August, 1852.

For one copy of the Daily Globe during the session..... \$6 00 For one copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the session..... 6 00 The Daily Globe may be taken for one or more months, at the rate of \$1 per month. Subscriptions for the Congressional Globe and Appendix must be for the entire session.

The notes of specie-paying banks, gold or silver, or postage stamps, but no other currency, will be received for subscriptions. JOHN C. RIVES. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30, 1861—d&wlm.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

ENDORSED "proposals for Hay," will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. Monday, 2d December, for delivery in Louisville, of three thousand tons well-cured merchantable baled HAY.

The ton to consist of 2,000 pounds, and two hundred tons to be delivered weekly. The undersigned reserves to himself the privilege of rejecting all bids and of increasing or decreasing the quantity to be delivered one-third. The bids will be publicly opened at the time stated, and bidders are invited to be present. (Signed) W. F. HARRIS, Capt., Ass't Q. M. U. S. A. Assistant Quartermaster's Office north side Main st. between First and Brook. Nov. 30—dtd.

F. D. REDDISH'S

New Tailoring Establishment.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by J. W. Voorhis, on Main Street, opposite Gray & Todd's Store, I intend to carry on the Tailoring business in its various branches. I have secured the services of practical assistants, and feel assured that satisfaction will be given. A share of public patronage is solicited. Nov. 27, 1861—tw3m. F. D. REDDISH.

\$13,000 WANTED.

I AM authorized to negotiate a loan for the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity of Thirteen Thousand Dollars for 3 or 5 years, at a liberal rate of interest, for which the most undoubted collateral security will be given. Persons who have money lying idle may thus have it yielding them a liberal interest, payable semi-annually. A. G. HODGES. Oct. 28, 1861—3w.

LOST!

A DIAMOND CLUSTER BREADPIN on the street, between Mr. Crittenden's and Mr. Bollings. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the jewelry store of A. CONERY. Nov. 18, 1861—lw.

POWDER.

75 KEPS POWDER for sale by GWIN & OWEN. July 22, 1861.

LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing varieties of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acid kind; Flatulency, loss of appetite, Heart-Burn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Langour, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Constipation, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

Fever of all kinds, by restoring the blood to regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and Incurable Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Medicines give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

Piles.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing, by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these Medicines is permanent—try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females.—The Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description—King's Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

Mercurial Diseases.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by W. B. MOEAT, 335 Broadway, New York.

For sale by all Druggists. oct15, '60—wly.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

I HAVE this day bought of J. T. MILAM his entire stock of Dry Goods, Wares and Merchandise, and I will hereafter continue the Merchandising business, at Mr. Milam's old Stand, at Benson Depot, on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

It shall be my most pleasant duty to provide for the many wants of our citizens in my line of business at the lowest CASH prices. My motto is, "Quick sales, ready profits." Give me a call. Benson, Oct. 25, '61. H. C. HODGES.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN

Newspaper Advertising House,

MATHER & ABBOTT,

PROPRIETORS.

335 Broadway, New York.

Oct. 16, 1861. [wly.]

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

ON and after Monday, October 22nd, 1861, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains going East in the morning arrive at 9:25, A. M., and depart at 9:30 A. M. Trains going West in the morning arrive at 8:00, A. M., and depart at 8:05, A. M. Trains going West in the evening arrive at 3:20, P. M., and depart at 3:25, P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Trains going East in the evening arrive at 1:00, P. M., and depart at 1:05, P. M. Trains going West in the morning arrive at 9:20, A. M., and depart at 9:30, A. M. The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 2:50, P. M. The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio and Mississippi roads for the West and South.

The Nashville Train leaves Louisville at 7:45, A. M., and 7:00 P. M., making close connections for the South. SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent. Oct. 28, 1861—ft. Yeoman copy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Franklin

Cephalic Pills

CURE

Sick Headache

CURE

Nervous Headache

CURE

All kinds of Headache

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF Spalding's Cephalic Pills, Will convince all who suffer from HEADACHE, That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MARIONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and I will oblige you.
Your obt. servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRING CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA., January 18, 1861.
H. C. Spalding: Sir—Please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. SIMONS.

P.S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct,
A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyndot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—each Headache almost instantly.

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of my Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had good effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Academy for Instruction in Writing, Book-keeping and Drawing.

(On Mero Street, next to J. L. Sage's.)
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN A. FLYNN, TEACHER.

RESPECTFULLY submits the following testimony as to his character and qualifications as a teacher, and assures parents and guardians that the strictest and kindest attention shall be uniformly given to those committed to his care.

TERMS:
For Writing—\$1.50 per month—5 lessons in the week, including all materials.
For Book-keeping—\$2.50 per month—5 lessons in the week. Books supplied by the pupil.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:
From 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 2 1/2 and 7 to 8 1/2 P. M.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory.

We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, who may require his services.

James M. Todd,
James R. Watson,
H. B. Banta,
Ben. F. Meek,
H. Rodman,
Nelson Alley,
W. C. Sneed,
John W. Pruett,
Geo. W. Lewis.

Mary W. Todd,
Jas. R. Page,
Jno. C. Bates,
Arabella Welch,
M. A. Gay,
T. N. Lindsey.

October 14, 1861—14.

W. H. KEENE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Old Bourbon Whisky.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Cigars.

Just received, a supply of those celebrated "Uguos" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments, and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me. [mark w & tw] W. H. KEENE.

ATTENTION TAX PAYERS!

The attention of Tax payers of Franklin county is respectfully called to the following circular:

TO THE SHERIFFS OF KENTUCKY.

The condition of the Treasury makes it necessary, for the purpose of carrying on the Government, that the revenue should be paid into the Treasury as early as possible, and that payments should be made whenever the means are sufficient to justify such payments.

I therefore most earnestly call upon the sheriffs of the State to use every exertion in their power to collect and pay in the revenue of their respective counties at the earliest possible date, that the credit of the State may not suffer for the want of means to pay off just claims against it. It would be a source of regret to me to take judgment against any of the sheriffs; but my duty will require me to enforce the law against any sheriff who fails to pay in the revenue by the time fixed by law.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Ky.
Frankfort, Sept. 12, 1861.

For the purpose of collecting the taxes for the present year, as well as balances due for 1859 and 1860, the undersigned must urge tax payers to be ready when called on, or we will be compelled to enforce the law for collection of taxes. Longer indulgence will not be given.

H. I. TODD, S. F. C.

Sept. 18, 1861—14

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$600 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that one JAMES SALLER and MERRIT CONDOR did, on the 5th inst., kill and murder Miss Emeline Dean, in the county of Mercer, have since made their escape, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension of said James Saller and Merrit Condor, and their delivery to the Jail of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of August, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MORROW, Jr., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

James Saller is 23 years old; six feet high; weighs about 160 lbs; black hair; pale blue eyes, and fair complexion.

Merrit Condor is from 21 to 25 years of age; about 5 1/2 feet high; weighs 140 lbs; black hair; black eyes; and dark skin.

Samuel's New Establishment!

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Rogers, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers, especially, who patronized him before the fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1855—by.

INFANTRY REGIMENT.

D. W. LINDSEY, of Frankfort, Kentucky, has authority to raise a regiment of Infantry for the war. Headquarters at Frankfort; one month's pay in advance allowed; 100 acres of land and \$100 bounty at end of war.

Reference to Gen. Crittenden, Gen. Anderson, of Louisville; Gen. P. Dudley, J. B. Temple, and P. Swigert, of Frankfort.

Three companies are now in Camp. Oct. 9th, 1861—14.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALDS.

July 23—w&twf.

J. J. BUTLER'S

EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes, Record, for Ledgers and Records, Copying, for Letter Press, Carmine, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR

1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)

2d. Easy flow from the Pen.

3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)

4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION:—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities.

1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by J. J. BUTLER, Agent, No. 29, Vine St. Cincinnati, O.

KEENON & GIBBONS are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.

April 10, 1861—by.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hemmer \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock A. M., until 9 o'clock P. M. March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

A Miami Valley Farm for Sale.

35 MILES north of Cincinnati, Ohio, 2 miles from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, 1 mile east of the Miami river and canal, on the south line of Montgomery county, Ohio. It contains 80 acres—12 acres woodland, in which is 300 sugar trees, and an excellent Spring. The land is a black rich loam; no better tobacco land in the State; good frame house with 8 rooms; good outbuildings of apple, pear, cherry, plum, &c.; good hedge fence; large frame barn; wagon and corn house; 2 good wells; turnpike roads in every direction. I will sell this very desirable property on five years time, two thousand dollars down, and give possession immediately if required. The buyer can more than make the annual payments of the farm. Title perfect. Sixty dollars per acre will buy it—it is worth eighty to a practical farmer. Good healthy and wealthy neighborhood. Whoever wants a model home under the "stars and stripes" can have one at a great bargain by calling on me on the premises, or addressing me very soon at Amisburg, Montgomery county, Ohio.

J. K. WOODS, M. D.

Oct. 15, 1861—3tw&2w.

BININGER'S

OLD LONDON DOCK

GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

This delicious tonic stimulant, especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists, and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No 13 Park Row, New York.

Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of Druggists, and our superior business facilities, enable us to furnish them with choice Liquors for medicinal and family use. nov23 w&twf.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860—w&twf.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yohegony, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Canal Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden. JOHN C. BATES.

September 3, 1860—14.

25 BELLS 3 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon, made by D. Swigert, and for sale by W. H. KEENE.

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank, \$38,338 11

Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value), 15,000 00

2400 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value, 260,352 00

2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, 200,225 00

900 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, 107,556 00

400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, 40,300 00

240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, 16,750 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, market value, 56,500 00

State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri), 6 per cent, market value, 36,625 00

20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, 2,140 00

Total assets, \$936,709 59

Total liabilities, 66,930 85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

May 18, '60—14.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

N. Y. Life Insurance Company,

On the 1st of January, 1861.

NAME and location of the company is the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 112 and 114, Broadway, New York. No Capital Stock.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and deposited Banks, \$31,851 05

Real Estate, including fixtures owned by the Company, 136,449 95

Par Value. Cost Val.

Watertown and Rome Railroad Bonds, \$20,000 18,800 00

Hudson River Bonds, 5,000 5,600 00

N. Y. Central R. R. Bonds, 5,000 4,629 99

Albany City Water Bonds, 50,000 50,000 00

N. Y. City Central Park L'n, 25,000 25,233 75

American Ex. Bank Stock, 10,000 10,125 00

Metropolitan Bank Stock, 10,000 10,762 50

Merchants Bank Stock, 15,000 16,638 74

Shoe and Leather Bk's S't, 10,000 11,912 50

Bank of America Stock, 14,500 15,950 11

Bank of the Republic Stock, 1,500 1,800 00

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Stock, 22,400 24,588 75

U. S. Five per cent. Stock 1854, 50,000 51,777 50

Bonds on Stocks, 53,700 00

Loans and Mortgages, 662,553 39

Premium Notes on Life policies, bearing interest, 756,057 85

Interest accrued up to January 1st, 1861, 39,371 05

Reinsured up to January 1st, 1861, 2,163 36

Quarterly and Semi-annual premiums due subsequent to January 1, 1861, 22,414 74

Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents, 33,980 30

LIABILITIES.

No Liabilities to Banks.

Losses due and unpaid—none.

Losses adjusted and not due, \$36,000 00

Losses unadjusted and in suspense, awaiting further proof—none.

Losses resisted, believed to be fraudulent or unjust, 1,000 00

Accumulated dividend interest, 19,845 95

Dividend entitled and credited to the parties entitled to them, but not payable by the charter, 735,444 00

Amount of risks on policies, for the whole term of life, 15,726 150 00

Amount of risks on policies, for a shorter period, 623,850 00

Largest amount insured on any one life, \$10,000.

STATE OF NEW